AN UNDESCRIBED SALDID FROM THE GULF STATES (HEMIPTERA: SALDIDAE).

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The genus *Micracanthia* was erected by Reuter in 1912 for the reception of *M. marginalis* (Fallen) and *M. fennica* (Reuter) of Europe and *M. humilis* (Say) of America, *M. marginalis* being designated as the type of the genus. Since then only one more species has been described from the old world, *M. imitator* Linnavouri of Germany.

In the new world the genus *Micracanthia* is represented by seven native species: *M. humilis* (Say), *M. pumpila* Blatchley, *M. quadrimaculata* (Champion), *M. utahensis* Drake and Hottes, *M. hungerfordi* Hodgden, *M. husseyi* Drake and Chapman and *M. floridana* n. sp. The two older European species, *M. fennica* and *M. marginalis*, are also known to occur in the Americas.

Micracanthia floridana n. sp.

Moderately large, obovate, black with pale markings on hemelytra; pubescence grayish black, largely golden on hemelytra. Hemelytra with two large yellowish white spots on outer margins (one a little before the middle and other subapical), a rounded spot near apex of clavus, two in inner corium (one near the base and other a little beyond the middle), and three near outer margin of darkened area of outer corium (apical one somewhat crescent-shaped) whitish or yellowish white, which are sometimes also tinged with bluish; corium and clavus frequently with bluish areas.

Length, 3.00–3.30 mm. (male) and 3.40–3.75 mm. (female); width, 1.45 mm. (male) and 1.75 mm. (female).

Eyes large, brownish, each deeply notched on the inside a little before the base. Head black, the surface a little granular in appearance, a yellowish spot on each side between ocellus and eye; front with a few scattered long hairs as in other species of the genus, with a small rounded callosity on each side just in front of an eye, the apical part a little raised, darkened but without prominent transverse callosities, clypeus convex, dark ferrugineous. Antennae moderately long, shortly pilose, dark fuscous, the basal segment paler beneath; length of segments I, 18; II, 30; III, 24; IV, 27.

Pronotum narrowed anteriorly, feebly shining, with exterior margin nearly straight (feebly rounded on hind part), the posterior margin deeply broadly excavated, callus moderately raised, not

extended laterally on explanate margins, with a moderately large deep impression on disc; hind lobe not as long as callus. Scutellum transversely impressed near the middle, the hind lobe feebly convex, finely transversely rugulose.

Legs largely black; coxae and trochanters pale testaceous; anterior femora deep black with base and apex testaceous; tibiae brown or dark brown, usually with a subbasal and subapical band testaceous. Intermediate and hind femora whitish testaceous with a very wide black band beyond the middle, the apices narrowly yellowish white. Abdomen beneath black, slightly shining. Last ventral of female margined behind with testaceous. Male parameres as in figure 1. Hemelytra with median vein (near the base beneath) suddenly enlarged and there deeply widely obliquely notched for the

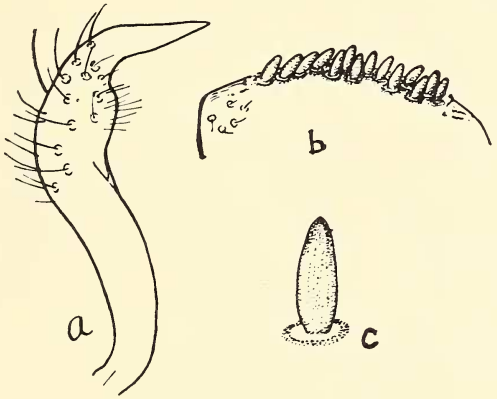

Fig. 1. *Micracanthia floridana:* a, left male paramere 2, anterior end of second connexival segment (one on each side) showing stridulatory pegs in male; c, stridulatory peg greatly enlarged.

reception of the lateral finger-like projection of metanotum (one on each side). These structures working together serve as wing stablizers when the wings are in repose, and are present in both sexes. Male with peg-like stridulatory structure on the upper front margin (one on each side) of the second connexival segment as may be seen in figure 1.

Type (male) and *allotype* (female) Gainesville, Fla., June 9, 1918, (C. J. D.) in Drake Collection. Many *paratypes*—Flordia: Gainesville, taken with type, also by T. C. Hubbell, May 15, 1929; numerous specimens, Apopka (Wekiwa Springs), May–July, 1952, all by H. C. Chapman. Mississippi: Vicksburg, July 1921, C. J.

Drake. Colorado: Fort Collins, May 31, 1898, E. D. Ball. *Paratypes* in collections of U. S. National Museum, Museum of Zoology, Univ. of Michigan and both authors.

This species is most closely allied to *M. quadrimaculata* (Champion), but differs from it by the general shape of the body, larger size (especially females) and longer antennae. *M. quadrimaculata* is smaller and distinctly ovate in outline. Both species are very distinct and not readily confused with *M. humilis* (Say), *M. pumpila* Blatchley or *M. husseyi* Drake and Chapman.

Change of Specific Name of Isotoma.—Since my paper on, "Two New North American Isotoma (Collembola) and Key to Eyeless Forms", appeared in the Bull. Brooklyn Ent. Soc., vol. XLVIII, no. 2, 1953, pp. 54–56, it has come to my attention that the specific name *Brucei* has already been used for an *Isotoma* by G. H. Carpenter, in 1906. He used that name for a new species which was taken in the Antarctic, on Laurie Island, South Orkneys, and evidently honored one, W. S. Bruce who worked on a survey of that region (Proc. Royal Soc. Edinburgh, Session 1905–1906, vol. XXVI, part VI, pp. 474–475). On the other hand, I, unbeknowing, named my new species after J. V. Bruce, who has done much Collembola collecting in the Utah region. I, therefore, change the name of this species from *I. brucei* to *I. brucealla.* Both species are very different, his has six eyes on each side of head, whereas, this one is eyeless.—D. L. Wray, Raleigh, N. C.

BOOK NOTES

The Ants of California, by Thomas W. Cook. xv + 462 pp., numerous textfigures. 6 × 9 ins., cloth bound. 1953. Pacific Books, Palo Alto, Cal. (Price, $10.00)

This book includes a survey of all of the species of ants found within the state as well as information on their distribution, habits and habitats, taxonomic status and economic importance. A particularly desirable feature is the inclusion of a wide variety of literature sources over and above the usual taxonomic references. —George S. Tulloch, Merrick, New York.